

## READ AND REMEMBER GARNER & CO.



### SPECIAL SALE OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

We have a lot of broken sizes in CHILDREN'S SUITS, which we have bunched together and will make a special sale of on Monday. Some of them are regular \$3.00 suits, some worth \$2.50, some \$2.00. On Monday every one goes at

**\$1.00**

CHILD'S REEFERS—handsome goods, well made, worth regularly \$4.00, on Monday

**\$2.75**

With every Child's Suit or Overcoat we give away a splendid Sleigh or Buckboard.

Our special line of Men's Suits in all-wool Cheviots is attracting more attention every day. They are so well made and stylish, have such a well-bred look about them—you would never dream they could be bought for

**\$6.50**

**GARNER & CO.,** Outfitters,  
N. E. Corner Seventh and H Sts. N. W.

## FAVORITE SPOT OF CRIME

Palmy Days of Murder Bay Recalled by Veteran Policemen.

LASTED FOR SEVEN YEARS

Murders Were of Weekly Occurrence and Fights and Cutting Scrapes Were Too Common to Be Noticed. Population Was Made Up of Camp Followers and Refugees.

If the narratives of crime and the rehearsal of bloody deeds interest you, just drop into a police station where there is a hall in business and after the suggestion that criminal news is a little slack since "Murder Bay" ceased to be. This will start the flow of conversation as few things will, and some old veterans, scarred by conflict with Time and evil-doers, will a tale unfold, for nothing will touch his memory so deeply and stir his reminiscence more than action so well as the mention of Murder Bay.

During the war, and for about two years after it had passed into history, "Murder Bay" held the record for "good cases," as heinous crimes are termed in police English, and bore the relation to the Washington of that period, that Bloodfield, Louie Alley, and Willow Tree Court, did to the modern Washington at the time that the game of Sumter burst out in a chorus of war, contrabands began to arrive in Washington and squatted on this piece of vacant territory. They erected structures of the rudest character, buildings, compared to which the "quarters" of the south and the "shacks" of the west were palaces.

Barred staves, boxes and odd boards were crudely nailed together and sheets of discarded tin, pieces of old cloth and carpet constituted roofing. They were erected without reference to building regulations, street lines or the four-foot rule, though a rough dirt roadway was left along the north bank of the canal.

REFUGEES AND CAMP FOLLOWERS.

When the troops began to reach Washington many of the women who followed in the wake of the army located there. More refugees arrived, until by the fall of 1861 there was not a piece of ground remaining vacant big enough to build a shanty on. Then the late comers conceived the idea of putting a second story on the miserable dwellings. In some instances a third story was added, and the occupants of the several stories may have been strangers to each other until they became tenants of the same piece of land. In some cases the upper stories were reached from the outside by staircases of more or less regularity. Often the ascent to the top rooms was only to be made by means of a ladder. It was the most disorderly aggregation of dwellings which it is possible to conceive. As the contrabands continued to come up from the South and the dissolute female camp followers continued to come down from the North, the population of this shanty settlement became more dense.

By reason of the number of foul deeds discovered in the ramshackle precincts the settlement was dubbed by the police of that time "Murder Bay." As time rolled on, the locality proved itself more and more worthy of the name. Scarce a week passed but that some bloody, ghastly corpse, crushed with a club, stuck or slashed with a knife or pierced by a bullet, was not pulled out of the place. To

fish the body of a murdered man or woman out of the canal was an event so common that it evoked very little comment. The large number of arrests were made and the suspects sent to jail, but very few executions are recorded, and the explanation of this is given by a veteran policeman, is that men were so much in request in the army that if a man suspected of murder and locked up in jail would agree to join the army, somehow or other his release would be effected.

Fires were also frequent in the camp settlement, but the place so teemed with people at all hours of the day and night that the flames never got a fair chance at wiping out the place. In those days, what is now the First precinct was the Fifth, and the dividing line between the Fourth and the Fifth was Tenth street. Up to 1864 the police station of the Fifth was where Draper's saw-mill now stands, but in that year the central guard house was established on Louisiana avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and was used as headquarters for both the Fourth and Fifth precincts. Yes, and under the old condition of affairs, were governed not by lieutenants, as now, but by sergeants. Some of those who were sergeants of the Fifth in the palmy days of "Murder Bay" were Downer, Aleck, Tate and Bushrod Reed. All these men are dead.

SOME OLD-TIMERS. In 1862, two of the roundsmen, as private soldiers were then called, were August Voss and Bill House. Mr. Voss is now desk sergeant at new No. 4, when Sgt. Espey is not on duty, and is one of the best friends the police in the department. No reporter wastes any time around the station when Mr. Voss says there's nothing. His old-time partner that died in the beat, Bill House, is a messenger in the Surgeon General's Office. Some of the men in that precinct were Jack Shackelford, present junior of Old Fellows' Hall; Joe Mattingly, now of the detective corps, and Tom Britt, still on the force and doing duty in the Seventh precinct. George Symonds is unaccounted for, but as the police have been killed three or four times, they believe him to be alive. Patrick Doyle, who met his fate at the hands of the shea gang, was in that precinct. James H. Smith, John Franklin, George Walker and a number of others are dead, while the whereabouts of George Parker has never been learned since he disappeared a number of years ago.

In 1861 the men were not uniformed, but were armed with the long, harpoon-like spears, which had been the property of the auxiliary guards of Washington. In 1860 the men were furnished with lucet clubs about the size of a league baseball bat, and were authorized to carry pistols, which they had to provide themselves.

Mr. Voss told The Times a number of stories about the murders which were committed there during his service on the "Murder Bay" beat. Of course it is not thought that all the murders were discovered, for despite the wide acceptance of the proverb, "murder will out," probably hundreds of murders were committed there which did not out. Early one spring morning, Voss and House saw a body lying in one of the byways of the settlement and the earth around it was soaked in blood. It was a soldier of a Pennsylvania regiment. His throat was cut and deep slashes had been cut across his abdomen and breast. The knife had been plunged into his face with such strength that it had gone through the bone and had not been withdrawn. A trail of blood led away from the corpse, and the men followed it. Each step was marked with red. The trail led to a little shanty on the edge of the canal and following it through the door the men came upon a negro woman, who, as they entered, crouched on her side, gasped and died. She had been horribly cut about the face, neck and breast.

VICTIMS OF THE CANAL.

One afternoon they were present on the bank of the canal when the trunk of a mulatto girl was fished up. The head, arms and legs, which had evidently been amputated with an ax, were brought up a little later. No one to the contrary was ever obtained. Once there was a free fight in the Bull's Head, a stable near "Murder Bay" proper, in which several soldiers were killed. It was a very hot fight, a negro named Maria Souter, who had come from a plantation near Fredericksburg, became involved in a row with two young mulatto girls who lodged with her. The

elder of the girls she brained with a hatchet and, binding the arms and legs of the younger with rope, she tortured her to death with a red hot poker. Some of the people living in the next shanty avenged the poor girl, literally chopping the negro to pieces.

Fights were so common in "Murder Bay" that no attention was paid to them, and except in particular cases there was no effort to procure surgical aid for the wounded. "Murder Bay" was the center of the criminal part of the city. Run Row, which took up that square on E street now occupied mainly by the National Theater, Hotel Lawrence and the offices of the United Press, was a string of public gambling houses, where any man could enter and stake his all on any of the many games of chance which were in operation there night and day. The entire territory was disreputable, but the toughest part of it was called "Murder Bay."

About 1867, the owners of the land on which the contrabands had squatted began to claim their property, and in another year the shanties had disappeared and coal and lumber yards had replaced them. "Murder Bay" dated from 1861 to 1868.

CRUELTY IN TENIFFE.

Oxen Are Driven Full Speed Into a Dead Wall. A lady reader appeals to me to notice a letter in the Journal of the Humane League respecting the atrocious cruelty which is practiced on animals in the island of Tenerife. The writer affirms that the cruelty there surpasses anything he has ever seen even in other Spanish colonies, and he gives some sickening details of the torturing of the dumb creatures in every day work, and at bull fights and other spectacles. One entertainment peculiar to the town of Laguna is thus described:

"A yoke of oxen are fastened to an empty cart of the ordinary two-wheel kind used here, and as many men as can get near the poor animals keep alongside, running and goading them to agony with the terrible long steel spur in the end of a pole or stick, the spectators keeping up in a mob with yells and shouts, while one man keeps in front of the poor oxen."

"The trick of the affair is that this man shall thus keep his position at the head of the oxen, a blind lane is chosen, stopped by a wall or something at one end. Into this the poor animals are driven at a furious gallop, and, encountering the wall, fall into a heap along with the heavy cart."

"The man is supposed to be agile enough to escape, and is looked upon as a hero. It is no matter if the poor animals' legs are broken by the collision—that is only to be expected, and they are slaughtered on the spot for a further spectacle."

It is shocking to read of such barbarous practices, but it is little use for an English paper to condemn them.—London Truth.

Punishing an Insolent Conductor.

An insolent conductor on a line of trolley cars that runs from Seattle along the shore of Green Lake got a setback the other day that was as effective as a novel.

He was a powerful fellow, and had long had a reputation for his impudence and bullying manners. On this trip he declined to notice the signals of several women and carried them far beyond where they wanted to go.

A stalwart young fellow remonstrated, and the conductor threatened to punch his nose. The young man reached for the bell rope, stopped the car, grabbed the conductor by the waist, and threw him off the platform into the lake. The conductor crashed out, spluttering threats, and was promptly punched back again as soon as he stood upright on the bank.

Three times he crawled out and was punched back into the lake. The fourth time he stood up in the water and asked permission to come out, promising good behavior.

Well, Well.

He gazed at her with a 2,000-volt intensity. "So you have a past?" he hissed.

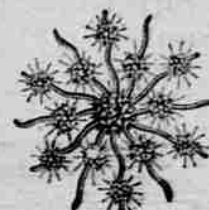
"Oh, yes," she airily answered, "two or three of 'em."

However, on consideration, he concluded that he was willing to become her third or fourth husband.—Indianapolis Journal.

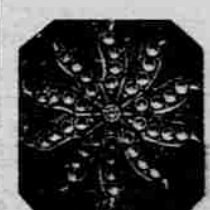
## We Manufacture

That is why we can afford to sell Jewelry so much cheaper than anyone else—we don't have to pay any middleman's profits. It gives us another advantage: we can make any special articles you desire, set stones in any way you choose, or put them in new settings.

We are already doing a big trade for the holidays. You can make your selection now and a small payment reserves any articles you wish 'til Christmas. It's a much better plan than leaving it 'til the prettiest articles are chosen.



\$45 Handsome: contains 13 large fine diamonds.



\$13.50 This Pearl and Diamond Pendant would cost \$18 elsewhere.



\$90 Magnificent Cluster: 41 pure white diamonds, and would be \$120 elsewhere.



\$6 Cluster: Scarf Pin, 8 diamonds, any color center.



\$8.50 Diamond Horse: 8 fine diamonds.



\$12 Cluster: Scarf Pin, 8 diamonds, any color center.



\$13.50 Marquise ring: diamonds and any color center. \$18 elsewhere.



\$25 Solid 14 karat gold 2 1/2 Walham or Elin Watch, set with fine diamonds in back case, and raised ornamentation; reduced from \$40.



\$15 Magnificent Cluster: 14 diamonds, any color center.



\$50 1 carat Solitaire diamond: perfect in Tiffany setting.



\$5 Solid Gold Link Cuff Buttons, genuine diamond center.



\$25 Solitaire Diamond Ring, nearly one-half karat.

**R. HARRIS & CO.,**

Importers of DIAMONDS,

Cor. 7th and D Sts. N. W.

New York Clothing House.

# WE PAID \$8,000 LAST NIGHT AND GAINED 30 DAYS' RESPITE !!

We made a desperate effort to meet that note for \$15,885.18 due Bergher Bros. of Syracuse, N. Y., and which falls due to-morrow; but it was absolutely impossible for us to raise the whole amount. We did the best we could. We satisfied Bergher Bros. that we would send them \$8,000.00 with a renewal note for 60 days for the balance.

We publish their reply. So, we have but 30 days in which to raise \$7,927.96, the amount of the note.

From the tone of their letter it is very evident that no further delay will be permitted. As the season is now far advanced, it will be a hard struggle to raise the money, but we will sacrifice everything to do it.

### Men's Trousers.

Splendid new goods—magnificently made up and finished—all the latest patterns—all sizes—wonderful prices.

\$2.00 Trousers Sacrificed at	\$1.00
\$3.00 Trousers Sacrificed at	1.50
\$3.50 Trousers Sacrificed at	1.75
\$4.00 Trousers Sacrificed at	2.00
\$5.00 Trousers Sacrificed at	2.50
\$7.00 Trousers Sacrificed at	3.50

### Children's Clothing.

A beautiful new stock of Children's Suits for winter wear—It seems a burning shame to have to sacrifice these fine goods at less than wholesale cost—All sizes and every style made.

Beautiful Suits at	\$1.00	Reefer Suits at	\$3.00
Double-breasted Suit	1.50	Junior Suits at	3.50
Double-breasted Suit	2.00	High-grade Suits at	4.00
Reefer Suits at	2.50	High-grade Suits at	5.00

BERGHER BROS.,  
Manufacturers of Clothing,  
329-331 and 333 E. Water St.

Mr. S. FRIEDLANDER,  
New York Clothing House.

DEAR SIR: Your telegram of the even date to hand. We are somewhat surprised that you should put us to this trouble and inconvenience, but under the circumstances we will agree to accept the \$8,000 certified check, which you are to mail at the close of business Saturday night, and allow you to renew the balance for one month.

We must absolutely decline to give you 60 days as requested, one month being the longest we will hear of. Please bear in mind that we have been very lenient with you, and this note must be met in full on maturity.

Yours truly, BERGHER BROS.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 29, 1895.

Study These Prices!  
Overcoats, Suits, Trousers!  
AT RIDICULOUS PRICES.

New York Clothing House,  
311 Seventh Street.

Clothing Absolutely Slaughtered!

SUCH MARVELS AS THESE SHOULD RAISE THE WIND!

WE WILL MAKE A GAME FIGHT!

### Men's Overcoats.

Superb Melton, Beaver, Kersey, and Rough and Smooth cloth Overcoats—all the new and most fashionable cuts and lengths—all sizes and qualities.

Regular \$7.50 Overcoats must go at	\$3.75
Regular \$10 Overcoats must go at	6.00
Regular \$15 Overcoats must go at	7.50
Fine \$25 Overcoats must go at	14.00
Grand \$30 Overcoats must go at	18.00

### Men's Suits.

Finest Qualities of Heavy-weight Suits in Tibets, Cheviots, Cassimeres, and Worsteds. Every size—every style—every make.

\$10 Suits Slaughtered at	\$5.00
\$12 Suits Slaughtered at	6.00
\$15 Suits Slaughtered at	7.50
\$17 Suits Slaughtered at	8.50
\$20 Suits Slaughtered at	10.00